Н

Н

THE HOUSE TANGLED UP. DEMOCRATS TAUGHT A LESSON.

EX-SPEAKER REED BLOCKS MR. WILSON'S LITTLE GAME.

THE MAJORITY MEMBERS HAD PASSED THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION AND THOUGHT EVERYTHING WAS PLAIN SAILING. WHEN THEY STRUCK A SNAG AND CEDE JUSTICE TO THE

REPUBLICANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 2.—Democratic leadership involved the House of Representatives in a desperate tangle to-day, and before many hours "tall swearing" was heard among impatient Democrats, who had made all their preparato return to their respective homes, and who had reasoned that after the passage by the House of the concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the session to-morrow afternoon, everything would be plain sailing. The resolution provoked some discussion among the Democrats, and excited considerable opposition. Mr. Bland, who was opposed to it, remarked that he supposed that "Wall Street has no further use for us," and he continued to interject "Wall Stret" into General Catchings's speech until the latter exclaimed: "If the gentleman from Missouri could get those words out of his head, he

would have a much clearer mind." Terry, of Arkansas, spoke earnestly against the resolution, and reminded his party sociates of the immense number of important things which the Democratic party had promised to do as soon as it should obtain the power. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, who also spoke against the resolution, desired his associates to remember that they would have pressing and important private business to attend to in their respective districts next summer-business which they could not afford to neglect. General Catchings spoke earnestly in favor of the resolution, and it was adopted by a vote of 134 to 83.

Thus far all opposed to the resolution ha called attention to the fact that the Ways and Committee had not obtained authority to sit during the vacation to complete te Tar iff bill, and that a resolution for that purpose could not be considered except by unanimous consent. General Catchings thought this ought to be done before passing the adjournment resolution. His advice was disregarded by Chairn, who could not conceive that any ber would object to granting leave to his committee to sit during the vacation. Probably if he had asked only that there would have been no trouble, but when his resolution was read it was discovered that the chairman also desired authority to summon the Republican members to inspect the handiwork of the majority of the committee in case it should be cometed before the beginning of the regular session, and also to require the bill, together with the report of the majority, to be filed with the clerk of the House at the pleasure of the chairman, in order that the bill and report might be immediately printed and mailed to members at their homes. The resolution made no provision whatever for the filing of the views of the minority, who would have had no opportunity to consider the details of the measure except during the short time allowed by the majority.

MR. REED CHECKMATES THE DEMOCRATS. Mr. Reed objected to this extraordinary and unprecedented proposition, whereupon the Demratic members of the Committee on Rules immediately held a conference and decided to report a special order to bring the House at once to a vote upon the resolution. They proposed to rush it through after a few minutes of debate and thus virtually deprive the minority members of the Ways and Means Committee of a fair opportunity to consider the Tariff bill to formulate their views in regard to it. Mr. Reed, in a brief but forcible speech, op-posed the adoption of the resolution. It was posed the adoption of the resolution. It was understood, he said, that certain persons were engaged in the preparation of a Tariff bill, but the Republican members of the committee gnew nothing about it. He would not object to the majority giving their bill to the newspapers as soon as it should be completed, in order that the majority might know its provisions and express soon as it should be completed, in order that the country might know its provisions and express its judgment. Indeed, that was the proper course to be pursued, for it was a matter in which the country would be vitally interested. He spoke of the intricate and difficult task which the majority of the committee had undertaken to perform, and protested against the injustice of denying to the minority a fair opportunity and sufficient time thoroughly to examine the bill and submit their views in regard ne the bill and submit their views in regard to it. It was a matter of too much im-portance and too many great interests were at stake to allow such a measure to be framed in darkness and thrust upon the House for con-sideration at the beginning of the regular sesdarkness and the beginning of the regular session, before public opinion in regard to it had found an opportunity for expression.

Chairman Wilson replied in an energetic speech, in the course of which he declared that

chairman Wilson replied in an energetic speech, in the course of which he declared that the forthcoming bill, unlike all those which had preceded it during the last thirty years, would be so simple that any man of average intelligence could understand its provisions. No technical knowledge would be required to enable anybody to comprehend it and gauge its probable effects. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, he said, had been invited to visit the room in which the bill is being prepared and inspect the methods employed, but he was carreful not to say that they had been invited to offer any suggestions or propositions in relation to the bill itself. The majority, he declared, had worked with faithfulness and diligence, hoping to get the bill before the House at an early day, but they found that that would be impracticable. They desired the authority proposed by the resolution, so that as soon as the bill and report should be completed members could have an opportunity to examine them, and be prepared to enter upon the consideration of the bill as soon as Congress reassembled in December.

MR. WILSON'S ARGUMENTS DEMOLISHED.

MR. WILSON'S ARGUMENTS DEMOLISHED. Mr. Reed again took the floor, and when he had concluded his remarks nothing remained of Chairman Wilson's arguments. The majority, Mr. Reed said, had been three months at work on what was to be a simple bill, and the task was still unfinished. How could the members of the minority, who had been trained to concareful and painstaking investigation of de-tails, and one which must be considered with a word of the country, be expected to comprehend the pro-visions of this new departure in the short time

which the resolution proposed to grant? demanded a vote. The Republicans naturally and properly refused to assist the Democrats in forcing through a resolution which was a plain and offensive invasion of the rights of the minority, and they refused to vote. This refusal left the House without a quorum, and so many Democrats had left town in the course of the day that the prospect of mustering a Democratic quorum was exceedingly slim. Even after the need and lack of a quorum were known, no less than eight New-York Democrats—Messrs, Cockran, Bartlett, Fellows, Fitch, Dunphy, Magner, Chancy and Hendrix—left the capital for New-York, some of them as late as 4 o'clock this afternoon. The "desertion" of these and other Democratic members excited a good deal of angry comment at nightfail, when there was a fair prospect that the House would be compelled to remain in session until morning. So imminent did this prospect appear, that General Tatchings entered a motion to reconsider the yote by which the adjournment resolution had been adopted, and a messenger was sent over to the Senate to have that resolution pigeon-holed until the House should free itself from the deadlock.

nd soon afterward Mr. Reed was permitted to modify the Wilson resolution so as to deprive it of its harsh and objectionable features. As

The most natural, and Insting Violet perfume is communicated to delicate laces, handscrehoes, and stationery by CA-WELL MASSEY & CO.'S "Florentine Violet Orris Sachet." 1121 B way, 078 5th Ave., and Newport. Violet

file its report and the minority its views, also "for publication," and that either might be then filed and published; even if the other should not be ready at the time. Mr. Reed remarked that he was the more willing to offer this compromise because Democratic members of the House and of the Ways and Means Committee had publicly said that it was not probable that any Tariff bill would be completed before the beginning of the regular session, in which case, of course, the pending resolution would not be operative. Chairman Wilson accepted Mr. Reed's proposition without any show of reluctance, and it was adopted without a division. The Republicans had won what they contended for, and the Democrats had not only been taught a salutary lesson, but had admitted that the Republican contention was just.

IN AND OUT OF A DEADLOCK.

THE TARIFF FIGHT REGINS IN THE HOUSE.

MR. REED'S TACTICS GET THE DEMOCRATS INTO A MESS, OUT OF WHICH THEY EXTRICATE.

THEMSELVES BY COMPROMISE-AD-

JOURNMENT RESOLUTION PASSED. Washington, Nov. 2.-In the House to-day Mr. Cogswell (Rep., Mass.) announced that his col-league, Mr. Wright, had been obliged to leave Washington and requested him to arrange a pair This Mr. Silver Repeal bill. was informed at the desk had been done, but the d not been announced, and he informed the House that Mr. Wright would have voted against

ecommitting the bill. A resolution to adjourn to-morrow at 3 p. m. was reported by Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.) from the Committee on Rules, and the previous question vas joyfully and vociferously ordered. A lively debate followed, in which Representatives Terry, of Arkansas, and Clark, of Missouri, opposed any prolonged recess or adjournment.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa) asked Mr. Catchings if there was any chance of the Tariff bill being reported from the committee if the House remained in session.

Mr. Catchings replied that there was not the slightest chance, and Mr. Henderson stated that decidedly in favor of adjournment. Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.) argued earnestly in favor of a recess instead of an adjournment. He is questioned the power of the Ways and Means Com-

mittee to sit after adjournment, and held that a recess was in every way preferable. Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., Ohio) inquired slyly if the entleman had considered the economical aspect of the case, and Mr. Holman's reply in the affirmative led Mr. Wilson (Rep., Wash.) to exclaim that the gentleman was afraid the members would get their

nileage in case of adjournment. The year and nays on the adjournment resolution were called for and resulted in its passage by an affirmative vote of 134 to 83 in the negative. chairman of the Committee on Ways and

Means (Mr. Wilson, Dem., W. Va.) asked that the committee be allowed to sit during the adjourn-

THE TROUBLE BEGINS.

Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) objected. He thought that the committee should not sit when it could not subacts to the House. The House should have control of its committees, except, perhaps, he added quizzically, the Committee on Rules. Mr. Reed's objection sufficed to send the request to the Committee on Rules

The bill providing for time and place of holding the terms of United States Circuit and District courts in the State of South Dakota was reported and the Senate amendments were concurred in Mr. Fitch (Dem., N. Y.) called up the World's Fair Prize-Winners' Exhibit bill, which had been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Kilgore (Dem., Texas) objected to its consider ation, but withdrew his objection when assured by Mr. Fitch that the bill was similar to the bill authorizing the Midwinter Exposition at San Fran-

With this understanding, Mr. Kilgore yielded and the bill was passed. Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.) reported back from the Committee on Rules the resolution authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means to sit during the adjournment of Congress for the preparation of a tariff measure, and to report the same. This gave to the House a foretaste of the tariff fight

THE COUNTRY MUST BE CONSULTED.

The previous question was ordered, when Mr. Reed, advancing down the aisle, said that it was an extraordinary proposition that the Committee on Ways and Means should sit during the interval beduring that interval file its results and its reports Ways and Means had been appointed for nearly upon the Tariff bill. It had never attended to the matter the least in the world. If this thing went on, as seemed to be likely, the Committee on and Means would have absolutely nothing to do at present unknown, and consequently they had licity, or informing the people what was going to take place, there was absolutely no difficulty attending it and they could announce it to the world just as readily through the newspapers as they could in any other way. So far as the committee was concerned, it could hasten nothing, because this bill was not going to be the result, when it was passed, of the opinion of any set of gentlemen. known or unknown. It was going to be modified according to the carefully formed opinion of the people of this country, and the were going to have a hearing on it. Perhaps when the bed of justice is summoned to pass upon it, that bed of justice might get some information from the people which would enable them to modify the results of the workings of those unknown gentlemen. The reports on both sides were relied upon more or less to enlighten the people of the country. Now, the gentlemen comprising the majority of this House had been at work, perhaps; he spoke not advisedly, because there was no means of knowing any thing-they might have been at work or somebody their minds were familiar with the direction that the bill was to take.

UNJUST TO THE MINORITY.

On the other hand, the minority of this commitcertainly be highly conservative, had no idea what had been going on in those secret meetings, which alone had had charge of the tariff up to the pres ent day; and to be called here on the 20th of November, or any such time as that, and have such a bill suddenly thrust upon them, to make a report and make it before the assembling of Con-gress, and to make it before the people in such a time, was nothing more nor less than an utterly unsuitable thing. Now, there might be some gensome gentlemen yet undiscovered, who understood that they could in three or four days comprehend before the Ways and Means Committee, a knowlgage of the occupation of each one of whom was the work of a lifetime; and to ask the minority record their views in three or four days, unenlightened on the subject by an expression of pub-lic opinion or by those sources of information which were immediately presented when a bill was actually under consideration, seemed to him to be unsuitable, unwise and unreasonable. Therefore he said that to bring in this resolution at the close of the session under the whip and spur of the report of a committee that did not even have to have matters referred to it by the House was something that certainly was not either suitable

or proper. MR. WILSON REPLIES.

Mr. Wilson (Dem., W. Va.) said the gentleman from Maine was correct in saying that one of the objects sought to be accomplished by the adoption THE RESOLUTION FINALLY MODIFIED.

At 8 o'clock it had become apparent that no Democratic quorum could be mustered to-night, and soon afterward Mr. Reed was normalized to the proposed tariff legislation of this Congress. Another object was to ripen the preliminary stages of that legislation, that it might be ready as soon as possible after the reassembling of Congress for the House to enter actively upon the consideration odined, the resolution provided that any reviews bill which the Committee on Ways and cans should have completed in the interval rice to the beginning of the regular session had be filed with the clerk of the House to enter actively upon the consideration of it. There was no mystery about the preparation of a Tariff bill. Ever since the tariff question became a political question in this country it had been considered as a party measure, and the majority members of the committee belonged to the party charged with that legislation.

was anything that they could state to the public It had been known to the minerity members of the committee that they were in session every day in all the hours they could escape from their duties on the floor, in a committee room; and he had himself personally invited every member of the minority, with the possible exception of the gentleman from Maine, who was absent from the House a considerable period, to come in with them from time to time to see what they were doing where they were.

Mr. Reed, in reply, declared that the gentleman from West Virginia in everything that he had said had reinforced his (Mr. Reed's) arguments. The minority would be left entirely at the mercy of the chairman of a committee of the How both as to the length of time allowed to make their report and as to the time they were to be here. There might have been some jesting, pleasant talk about coming down and observing the Workings of the institution creferring to Mr. Wilson's invitation to the minority. But that was too far underground for them. And the gentleman would concede that he meant nothing by it, because, this being a political bill to be passed by his portion of the House, the minority would have nothing to do with it, beyond receiving it. The idea that the House was going to begin the discussion of the Tariff bill at the very beginning of the next session, and put it through without the country being heard on it, was perfectly absurd. It would not be wise, even if they had the power to do it, for the suggestion that it was to go through the committee stages in vacation, and then be rushed through the House at the beginning of the next session, mist fill the country with horror. The Speaker then put the question upon agreeing to the report, and, on a call for the yeas and nays, the Democrats stood up in a body. When the affirmative votes were seated and the negative votes told to rise a single member on the Republican side stood up, and the Speaker announced the vote as, yeas, 130, mays. It here. There might have been some jesting, pleas

A QUORUM PRESENT, BUT NOT VOTING. Mr. Reed ironically suggested that, though a present, there was no quorum voting. The clerk was directed to call the roll, and the Republicans, with one exception, refused to vote. When the call was completed

answered.

The question recurred on the motion by Mr. Catchings that the Ways and Medns Committee have permission to sit during the adjournment.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) appeared in the House during the roll call and answered to his name. He had risen from his sick bed, contrary to the physician's orders, to come to the House and vote with his party on this question. Again no quorum voted, and Mr. Wilson moved a call of the House, when 136 members responded.

Mr. Wilson then offered a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to bring in the absent members. This allowed Mr. Reed to get in more disalory tactics, and calls for division, tellers and roll-calls followed on every motion made by the Demogration.

Bland (Dem. Mo.) then made a motion to

of Mr. Bland (Dem. Mo.) then made a motion to adjourn, when a unanimous "aye" arose from the Republican side, and a deep rolling "no", came from the Democratic side.

Mr. Reed created impth anusement by saying that the Chair (Mr. Tracey, Item., N. V.) must not make any mistakes in his rulings; there should be no tyranny in the House, chaughter).

The original motion of Mr. Catchings and the resolution directing the absent members to be brought in were then side-tracked, and the motion to adjourn had the right of way. A call of the roll was ordered, and the Chair announced that forty-three had voted in the affirmative and 15s in the negative; so the House refused to adjourn. The question then recurred on Mr. Wilson's recontion ordering the sergeant at-arms to bring in absent members, and to revoke all leaves of absence, and it was agreed to by a vote of years.

MR. REED SMILES AND GOES OUT.

Tracey so far forgave Mr. Reed for his hair as to remark jokingly that if the member om Maine (who was mainly responsible for the and Mr. Gray yielded, adleck) should leave the House he would be

brought back in chains. In spite of this direful threat, however, the ex-Speaker departed, a pleased smile at the thought of the mess in which he had got the House wreathing his face.

When another motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Malfory at 6.25 the Speaker refused to entertain it, and the House continued doing nothing, while the sergentiaterms scoured the city for members.

At a quarter past 7 the sergentiatearms appeared at the bar of the House with Messrs, Joy (Rep., Mo.), Causey (Dem., Del.) and Lisle Dem., Ky.). Mr. Joy was excused on account of sickness. Mr. Causey had been to dinner and was arrested. He had been in the House all day. He was inadily excused as was Mr. Lisle. Mr. Funston (Rep., Kan.) was next brought in. His excuse for being absenting to eat. A motion to excuse him was made, pending which Mr. Enlow-(Dem., Ten.) moved to deduct his day's pay. The motion was lost, and he was excused.

At 7.60 Speaker Crisp took the chair, relieving was excussed.

At 7.40 Speaker Crisp took the chair, relieving At 7.40 Speaker Crisp took the chair, relieving Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.). Mr. Wilson (Dem., W. Va.) moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call and demanded the yeas and nays on his motion. The House decided not to dispense with proceedings under the call by a vote of

proceedings under the call by a vote of s to 150 nays. Reed offered an amendment to Mr. Wilson's Mr. Reed offered an amendment to Mr. Wisson's resolution, as follows:

"The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means shall have the right to call together the committee and to file with the clerk of the House any revenue bill which shall be ordered by the committee for publication, and the report of the committee, together with the views of the minor-

THE BONE OF CONTENTION REMOVED.

This compromise was satisfactory to Mr. Wilson and he accepted the amenament. The cause of the contention being then removed, the Republicana lenified their willingness to vote and make up a names the motion to dispense with further pro-ceedings under the call was agreed to, and the reso-lution of Mr. Wilson, as amended by Mr. Reed, was

adopted.

Mr. Catchings thereupen moved to lay on the table his motion that the vote by which the House agreed to adjourn to-morrow at 3 o'clock should lie on the table, and it was so ordered.

The conferees on the Urgent Deficiency bill reported a further disagreement to the Senate amendment. The House insisted, and another conference was ordered. The point at issue is the back pay of Senators cierks.

Senate amendments to the bill to increase the number of Army officers detailed to colleges were concurred in, and the House at 8.50 adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

THEY THINK IT WOULD HURT MAYNARD. THAT IS WHY HILL AND MURPHY DELAY MR. HORNBLOWER'S CONFIRMATION.

Washington, Nov. 2 (Special).-"The nomination of Mr. Hornblower, as Associate Justice of the regular session of Congress in December, unless this session shall continue beyond next Tuesday," said a Democratic member of the House of Representatives in conversation with a Tribune corre

'Why not?" asked the correspondent. "Because he took an active part in the investiga-tion and arraignment of Judge Maynard by the York Bar Association, and is strongly opposed to his election. Senators Hill and Murphy

posed to his election. Senators Hill and Murphy have represented to the Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee that the confirmation of Mr. Hornblower before the election would seriously impair Maynard's prospects, and would be regarded and resented as an unfriendly act by the bemocratic party in the State of New-York. They will offer no oposition to the confirmation after the election is over."

As a member of the Judiciary Committee, Senator Hill is in a position to postpone action upon Mr. Hornblower's nomination as long as he may desire to do so, or as long as "Senatorial courtesy shall continue to nevall. Thus far the nomination has been "held the for the soic benefit of isnae H. Maynard's candidacy in opposition to the known desire of President Cleveland, and despite the fact that the Supreme Court is in great fixed of the services of the new Associate Justice.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Nov. 2. The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Samuel E. Nichols, of New-York, to be pension

agent at Buffalo, N. Y.

John C. Byxbee, of Connecticut, to be collector of internal revenue for the District of Connecti-To be consuls of the United States-Marcellus L.

Davis, of Arkansas, at Merida, Mexico; C. H. Ja-cohl, of Wisconsin, at Reichenberg, Bohemia; Leon Jostremski, of Louisiana, at Callao, Peru; F. W. Roberts, of Maine, at Earcelona, Spain, Also a number of postmasters, among them James Curran, at Hoboken, N. J. COL. CROSBY ANSWERS MR. MORIARTY. Washington, Nov. 2 (Special).—Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby was asked here to-night if he had anything to

arty. This commissioner, Colonel Crosby continued, was well known in the Board as a mobile tool in the hands of ward politicians, and whenever any Important question came up commissioner Moriarty was always an uncertain quantity until he had received instructions from his political backers. The criticisms of a school commissioner who advocated giving five hours a week study to foreign languages and only forty minutes to American history and geography was sufficient evidence of Commissioner Moriarty's unfitness to criticise the acts of any member of the Hoard of Education. Colonel Crosby further stated that Mr. Moriarty's attack upon him in the Board was cowardly, as he was not present, and his statements were false. Colonel Crosby showed a certificate from his physician advisting him against passing the winter in a colo climate. MORE TIME FOR THE CHINESE THE AMENDED EXCLUSION ACT PASSED BY THE SENATE MONTHS AND OTHERWISE MODIFIES THE GEARY ACT-OTHER PROCEED-Washington, Nov. 2.-The Senate spent its entire ession to-day after the morning hour in dis

he was an active member of the Board he had re-ceived the support of the press of New-York, ir-respective of party. He would be glad to let his record stand against that of Commissioner Mori-

arty. This commissioner, Colonel Crosby contin-

or rejected, and the bill was passed in the exact in which it came from the House. The House joint resolution as to articles in the World's Columbian Exposition (allowing foreign exhibitors to sell their goods at a rebate of 50 per cent of the duty) was reported back by Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.), from the Finance Committee, with an amendment striking out all except the section permitting the Columbian Museum to accept any article contributed by gift or purchase, without paying customs duties. Explanations were Mr. Morrill and by Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.), the joint resolution as amended was passed, and

the act of May 5, 1892, prohibiting the coming of

Chinese persons into the United States, All the

amendments offered to it were either withdrawn

The House bill providing for the construction of cutter for service on the great linkes at a cost not to exceed \$175,000 was reported

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) asked to have printed translation of a pamphlet published in Vienna by Professor Edouard Suess, entitled "The Future of Silver." He regarded it as an important and valuable work. It had been translated and printed for the Finance Committee, and he wished the usual number to be printed for the use of the Mr. Hill (Dem., N. V.) did not know that the

ranslation would be of any particular value, as, coording to the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart), silver would have no future. Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) regretted that the Senator from New-York had not paid more attention

his (Mr. Stewart's) observations during the recent debute. Mr. Hill (sarcastically)-A few observations Mr. Stewart-I have frequently declared that the Repeal bill would utterly demonstize silver in this

country; but I have also asserted that silver would not sile here, but that the war had only just be-The printing was ordered, in compliance with

FOR RELIEF OF CYCLONE SUFFERERS Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) moved to proceed to the onsideration of the Chinese Extension bill, but was spealed to by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) to withhold that motion in order to let the Senate act on the bill for the relief of the sufferers from the nt eyclone on the Sea Islands and on the coasts South Carolina and Georgia

brought back in chains. In spite of this direful Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) said that he would obtect to its (hird reading to-day, Mr. Hoar ex-pressed his regret that parliamentary ingenuity thould be resorted to to prevent the granting of chief to those suffering people. Mr. Cockrell, how-ver, persisted in his objection, and the Vice-Presi-cut ruled that, under the rule, the bill could not be read a third time to-day.

read a third time to-day.

It dorman (Dem., Md.) thought that the bill all do to the Committee on Appropriations, he made that motion.

It does not be efforts of the Red Cross of the against the motion of reference and spoke of the efforts of the Red Cross of the nad of its president, Miss Clara Baria give relief to the cyclone sufferers. The year relief to the cyclone sufferers. The year relief to the cyclone sufferers. The year could be committee on Appropriations of the relief of the committee on Appropriations of invelve starvation on a huge scale. He solve survation on a huge scale its silver relief to should encounter all the ingenuities of parameters of the referred to a standing committee. He was in full sympathy with the Senator of the committee of the referred to a standing committee. He was in full sympathy with the Senator of the referred to a standing committee. He was in full sympathy with the Senator of the referred to a standing committee. He was in full sympathy with the Senator of the referred to a standing committee. He was in full sympathy with the Senator of the referred to a standing committee. He was in full sympathy with the Senator of the referred to a standing committee. He was in full sympathy with the Senator of the referred to a standing committee the referred to a standing committee. He was in full sympathy with the Senator of the referred to a standing committee the referred to a standing the referred to a standing the referred to a sta

Finally the bill went over without action.

The House bill went over without action.

The House bill went over without action.

The House bill to increase by twenty five the number of Army officers that may be assigned to useges was reported back from the committee of Milliary affairs by Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.) with an amendancy providing that no officer shall as of tealing who has not had five years' service in the Army also providing that such detail shall of extend for more than four years, and that fleers on the retired list of the Army may, on heir own amplication, be detailed for such duty, not shall, when so detailed, receive the full pay of their rank. The amendment was agreed to, not the bill as amended was passed.

The House concurrent resolution for final adarmment to-morrow at 3 p. m. was laid bear the Senate, and was on metion of Mr. Goran, referred to the Committee on Appropriation, referred to the Committee on Appropriation.

The House bill to extend the time for the exetion of the Chinese Exclusion act was then taken
and Mr. backs (Rep., Minn.) addressed the
nate. He offered an amendment resenacting the
of July 5, 1831 (to execute certain supulations
the treaty of May 6, 1852), oil confluence such
in force for ten years longer. He thought
unfortunate to bring up a bill of such importice at this time deferring to the nearness of
it adjustraments, because it could not result
free discussion or in full deliberation. He
writed the anti-Chinese legislation of late years
the scandal and disgrace of the age.
he presiding officer (Mr. Pasco, Dem., Fla.) laid
toge the Senute the House bill in aid of the
rid's Fair Prize Winners Exposition, to be held
New-York City, and it was referred to the Comtee on Figure. House bill to extend the time for the exe

in New-York City, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. White (Denn., Cai.), speaking on the Chinese bill, said that he had listened to all the arguments on the bill, and had heard a great many things which he had never heard before. Perhaps that was because he knew something about the Chinamen, while the Senators who stated those things had not been brought in contact with them.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.), in charge of the bill, appealed for its message in view of the exigency now upon the Government.

The discussion having closed, and the question being on Mr. Squire's amendment (appropriating tungeo for the enforcement of the law, Mr. Squire withdrew it so as not to endanger the passage of the bill. All the other amendments offered yesterday and to-day were rejected, and the House bill was passed without amendment.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAW. It requires all Chinese laborers in the United States entitled to remain before its passage to setheir certificates of residence within six months from the passage of this act. Chinamen failing to register within six months shall be deported as under the former act, except that the requirement of a white witness is removed. All proceedings for violations of the Geary act as originally enacted, except as to criminals, are suspended. The word "laborers" in the act is construed to mean skilled and unskilled manual laborers, and the term "merchant" is defined to mean a person engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business, carried on under his name. It is provided that the certificate shall contain the photograph of the applicant, together with his name, local residence and occupation.

The Senate bill granting to the State of California 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands in that State slace its aimission into the Union to aid in support of the common schools and making an appropriation for that purpose, was talou from the calendar and passed.

The Senate 4hen proceeded to executive business, and at 540 adjourned till to-morrow at noon. falling to register within six months shall be de-

CHANGES IN THE CIRCULATION. A NET INCREASE OF NEARLY \$17,000,000 SHOWN DURING THE LAST MONTH.

Washington, Nov. 2 (Special).-The Treasury Department's monthly circulation statement, issued to-day, shows a net increase in the circulation during last month of \$16,001.784. The notable changes were an increase of nearly \$14,000,000 in both gold coin and currency certificates, and a decrease of more than \$10,000,000 in greenbacks and \$3,000,000 in National bank circulation. The total circulation of the country on November 1 is placed at \$1,718,more than \$10,000,000 in greenbacks and \$3,000,000 in National bank circulation. The total circulation of the country on November 1 is placed at \$1,718,544,682, or a per capita of \$25,69, against \$1,696,139,735 on November 1, 1832. Gold coin circulation during last month increased \$13,825,579; currency certificates, \$11,125,000, \$1196, Therapy notes, \$1,894,282; silver certificates, \$162,288, and subsidiary silver, \$209,862. On the other hand, there was decrease of \$10,336,878 in the other hand, there were decreases of \$19,336,878 in Crosby was asked here to-night if he had anything to say in reply to Commissioner Moriarty's criticisms upon him in the Board of Education. In New-York, yesterday. Colonel Crosby replied that he had feesigned from the Board because his health would, not permit him to reside in New-York and attend to the duties of a commissioner. His resignation had been accepted by Mayor Gilroy with regret. While United States notes, \$1,129,871 in National bank notes, \$13,290 in gold certificates, and \$166,850 in standard



Ourchasing and selling for cash is one of the several reasons why we are enabled to offer high-class garments at such very low prices. Siede's, 14 West 14th

or the same reason you

purchase diamonds

s everybody except A experts are liable to be deceived in fur garments, we deem it prudent to advise the greatest caution in making your selections. Siede's, 14 West 14th st.

The house of Siede has atered successfully to your wants for forty-three years. It does not carry furs as a side show, but is strictly a "Fur House," in every sense of the term. Siede's, 14 West 14th st.

The fact that the fake Bargain Sales" are dismal failures is a high compliment to the sound judgment of the American women of the day. Siede's, 14 West 14th st.

You are sure to save the middlemen's profit when you purchase from us. Result, you obtain superior garments at prices generally asked for inferior goods elsewhere. Siede's, 14 West 14th st.

from a reliable jeweler, you'll find it advantageous to select garments from a strictly "Fur House." Siede's, 14 West 14th st. We are now prepared to offer a larger, finer and more select

stock of fur garments than has ever before been presented for your consideration. Siede's, 14 West 14th st.

Visit all fur dealers, no exceptions, compare quality and prices. Then come to us. It will educate you, substantiate our claims and save you money. Sie le's, 14 West 14th st.



kinds of money in circulation on tare shown by the following table 321,005,131 148.824.199 132.228.904 8.210.000 200.875.008

Standard silver deliars Standard silver deliars Total THE TARIFF TESTIMONY PRINTED.

Washington, Nov. 2.- The testimony taken by the House Ways and Means Committee on the tariff as been printed and presented to Senators and Representatives. The matter makes a volume of 129 pages, and contains suggestions relating to ilmost every item touched by tariff legislation.

DEATH OF COLONEL GILBERT S. JENNINGS. Detroit, Nov. 2.-Colonel Gilbert S. Jennings, S. A., retired, was found in an uncor dition in his room by members of his family yesterday morning. A gas-jet was turned on full, and the room was filled with gas. He died at it o'clock last night. The colonel was fully dressed, and it is supposed that he suffered a stroke of and it is supposed that he suffered a stroke of apoplexy while turning on the gas, and was unable to light it.
Colonel Jennings was born in New-York, May 1, 1817. He enlisted when the Civil War broke out, and was made major of the 26th New-York infantry in 1861. In 1862 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and when the war closed he was breveted for gallant conduct. He was retired in 1878.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION.

LET HONEST DEMOCRATS BEAR A HAND. From The New-York Recorder.

Independent Democratic papers like "The Brook-lyn Eagle" are ringing with denunciation of Demo-cratic colonization frauds. Honest Democrats, bear a hand in stamping out this villany.

GOING TO WORK THE RIGHT WAY. From The New-York World (Dem.). From The New-York World (Dem.).

Mr. Gaynor, of Brooklyn, goes to work in the right way. He has procured a copy of the registration lists of Gravesend, where, as we showed yesterday, the registration is unaccountably enormous. He has employed men to inspect every doubtful case, and in every instance of apparent false registration he will ask the Supreme Court to cancel it.

THE MACHINE OVERREACHES ITSELF. From The Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.). There will be a fair vote in Gravesend or return from Gravesend will be counted at a fair vote, or the poil from the entire town be thrown out by the courts. The machine should have a long spoon. The machine's spoot too short.

A TASK FOR ALL GOOD CITIZENS. From The Albany Journal.

This is a work in which all good citizens, regardless of party, are joining. The man who contributes his time or his money to its successful completion is doing a public service of the highest value. Repeating must be stopped:

THE UNIVERSAL PROTEST IN ALBANY. From The Albany Argus (Dem.).

The cases of fraudulent registration are so flagrant that there is a universal protest against them, in which even the owners of many of the houses from which the registration was made are heartly joining. It will be easy, if the police force act in good faith, to wipe out fraudulent registration entirely.

BIG DEMOCRATIC PREPARATIONS IN TROY

AN OPPORTUNITY TO TEACH A LESSON. From The New-York Press.

There never was a better opportunity than the present to teach the corruptionists a lesson. It is not a National campaign, and the honest citizens of both parties should unite and shoulder arms to protect the sanctity of the ballot-box. The situation is a critical one for our municipality. The deadly shadow of a Ring so unprincipled and so corrupt is deepening over the entire community.

BRISK TRADING IN REAL ESTATE,

SHARP BIDDING ON THE HOTEL CASA ALAMEDA. PROPERTY-THE OLD CORN EXCHANGE BUILDING CHANGES HANDS.

The trading in the real estate market yester-day was small but brisk. The total amount of business at the auction rooms was \$440,288 63, of which \$305,000 was paid for one piece of property There were few private sales reported. The hotel property known as the Hotel Casa Alameda, at the Boulevard, Columbus-ave, and West Sixty-thirdst., was sold at foreclosure yesterday by Bryan I. 22,325,000 Kennelly to William Noble for \$36,000. The properry is in a good location, but is not yet finished.

1701 030,013 \$1.718.514.082 of money and builton on follows:

\$40.616.800 \$300.064.732 \\
\$12.937.732 \\
\$12.937.732 \\
\$12.937.753 \\
\$12.788.985 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 \\
\$11.549.764 dened with liens and judgments, amounting to nearly \$500,000. The judgment under which the sale took place was for \$22,000 in favor of Charles E. Appleby. The sale was announced to be at a price over and above a prior mortgage of \$80,000, held by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, Wilber Larremore was referee; Arnold H. Wag-ner, lawyer for plaintiff, and J. H. V. Arnold represented Mr. Noble. There was some brisk bid-ding for the property on account of its desirable location, it finally went to Mr. Noble for \$225,000 over the \$80,000 mortgage, or \$305,000. The old Corn Exchange Building, at No. 17 South-

st., has been sold by Jefferson M. Levy, to Richard Block for \$5,000. This is a large advance over the amount paid for it by Mr. Levy in 1887. The building is five stories high, and was occupied by the Corn Exchange before that institution was consolidated with the Produce Exchange.

M. E. Hewitt & Co. report the sale of the three-story brownstone dwellings Nos. 189, 132 and 135 West Ninety-seventh-st., to Leonard Hill for \$7,000. The same brokers have sold No. 124 West Fifty-third-st., a three-story brownstone dwelling, 18x55x100, to E. Porter for \$15,000.

Samuel Well, of No. 221 Leonard-well and with the Building Department for a six-story brick warehouse building at Nos. 474 and 475 Greenwich-st. The cost will be \$30,000. The cost for other buildings, the plans for which were flied yesterday, amounts to \$21,700.

The sales announced for to-day at No. 111 Broadway are: ing is five stories high, and was occupied by the

Way are:

No. 122 East Fifty-seventh-st., four-story stonefront dwelling, lot 22-5x25.5, by J. T. Stearns & Co.
Peter F. Meyer & Co. will sell, under foreclosure,
No. 111 East One-hundred-and-second-st., five-story
brick fat: No. 2.05 Fifth-ave. three-story stonedwelling, and Nos. 206 and 212 West Seventy-eighthst., foundations of four three-story stone-front
localings.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

TRAMPS "HOLD UP" A FREIGHT TRAIN. Cleveland, Nov. 2,-A dozen tramps boarded special freight as it left the Lake Shore yards about midnight last night. They began to set the brakes, midnight last night. They began to set the brakes, which retarded the speed of the train, and when the conductor and brakemen appeared they were selzed and bound. The engineer, comprehending the cituation, uncoupled his engine, ran to a switch and back into the yards for help. A squad of officers were loaded on the engine and sent back to the train. On their appearance the tramps flest, Several cars filled with valuable merchandise had been broken into, but the thieves were unable to make away with their plunder.

METHODISM GROWING RAPIDLY.

St. Paul, Nov. 2.-The General Committee of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church went into executive session at the Clinton Avenue Church, in this city, at 10:30 o'clock this morning. In the absence of Senior Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, the session was called to order by Bishop S. M. Merrill, of Chicago. Reports of the Board of Church Extension and of the treasurer were read, showing a remarkable growth of Methodism in this country. This conference will appropriate \$2,500,000 for carrying on the work during the ensuing year.

WRECK ON A TEXAS RAILROAD. Hearne, Tex., Nov. 2.-The eastbound passenger Hearne, Tex., Nov. 2.—The castbound passenger train on the International and Great Northern Railway, due at Hearne at 1:35 p. m., was wrecked yesterday afternoon a mile and a half west of here, near the junction of the Hearne and Brazos Valley Railroad. It was caused by the track spreading at the switch of the Hearne and Brazos Valley. All the coaches and the besgage cars were overturned, the engine alone keeping the track. No one was killed, but a number of persons were injured.

FOUND DEAD AMID THE FLAMES. Winsted, Conn., Nov. 2 .- Yesterday Coroner Hig-Winsted Conn., Nov. 2.—Yesterday Coroneé Higgins ordered an autopsy on the body of James L. Wiste, who was found dead in his watch box in the yards of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England, at Chapensville, on Tuesday. The floor was covered with blood, and the dead man's face and body were frightfully bruised. The house was aftre, and the flames had also somewhat burned the body. The investigation shows that White died from a violent blow on the nose, I. is thought that a tramp broke into the switch bouse while White was asleep and killed him in a resultant quarrel.